

F, and G, and 16 chemicals, 32 organic minerals that the body is composed of)", "Not a Purgative Not a Cathartic Not a Physic", and "furnish that unbroken chain of vitamins, which is so necessary to perfect health", borne on the package labels, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was *Bacillus acidophilus* compound; that it contained dextrin, and kelp which included vitamins A, B, D, E, F, and G, and 16 chemicals and 32 organic minerals that the body is composed of, that it was not a purgative, a cathartic, nor a physic, and that it would furnish an unbroken chain of vitamins which is so necessary to perfect health; whereas in fact the article was not *Bacillus acidophilus* compound, since it contained no *Bacillus acidophilus*, it contained no dextrin, no kelp which included vitamins A, B, D, E, F, and G, and 16 chemicals and 32 organic minerals that the body is composed of, it was a purgative, was a cathartic, and was a physic, and would not furnish an unbroken chain of vitamins which is so necessary to perfect health.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented that the article was *Bacillus acidophilus* compound which contained dextrin, kelp, and 16 chemicals and 32 organic minerals that the body is composed of, and that the article was not a purgative, was not a cathartic, and was not a physic, and that the article furnished an unbroken chain of vitamins which is so necessary to perfect health; whereas in fact the article contained no *Bacillus acidophilus*, no dextrin, and no kelp, and did not contain 16 chemicals and 32 organic minerals that the body is composed of, did contain an excessive number of viable molds, and did contain a cathartic drug, namely, phenolphthalein, and the article was a purgative and was a physic, and would not furnish an unbroken chain of vitamins which is so necessary to perfect health.

On February 5, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$150.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26964. Adulteration and misbranding of Firstaid Readymade Bandage with Mercurochrome. U. S. v. 1,440 Boxes of Firstaid Readymade Bandage with Mercurochrome. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37889. Sample no. 72820-B.)

This article was represented on the label to be sterile, when it was not sterile, but contained putrefactive anaerobic, spore-forming bacilli.

On July 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,440 boxes of Firstaid Readymade Bandage with Mercurochrome at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 15, 1936, by the Seamless Rubber Co., from New Haven, Conn., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Sterile dressing for applying to cuts, burns, slight wounds, etc.", in that it was not sterile, but did contain putrefactive anaerobic, spore-forming bacilli.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterile dressing for applying to cuts, burns, slight wounds, etc.", appearing on the label, was false and misleading in that the article was not sterile, but did contain putrefactive anaerobic, spore-forming bacilli.

On December 16, 1936, the United Drug Co., of Boston, Mass., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26965. Misbranding of Tricasco. U. S. v. Tricasco Laboratories and Herman Smidler. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37944. Sample nos. 55856-B, 55864-B.)

The labeling of this drug preparation bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On November 19, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tricasco Laboratories, of Chicago, Ill.,